

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:46:41 ON 29 APR 2008

L1 1 S FRUCOOLIGOSACCHARIDE
L2 12100 S INULIN OR CHICORY
L3 143012 S DOG OR CAT OR (COMPANION ANIMAL) OR CANINE OR FELINE
L4 0 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
L5 0 S L4 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:46:50 ON 29 APR 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:47:10 ON 29 APR 2008

L6 1003 S FRUCTOOLIGOSACCHARIDE
L7 4 S L6 AND L2 AND L3
L8 3 S L7 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

=> file hcaplus		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.42	0.42

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 29 Apr 2008 VOL 148 ISS 18
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Apr 2008 (20080428/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s frucoooligosaccharide

L1 1 FRUCOOLIGOSACCHARIDE

=> s inulin or chicory

10617 INULIN
 1883 CHICORY
 L2 12100 INULIN OR CHICORY

=> s dog or cat or (companion animal) or canine or feline

69695 DOG
 52190 CAT
 10788 COMPANION
 1453768 ANIMAL
 136 COMPANION ANIMAL
 (COMPANION(W)ANIMAL)
 30204 CANINE
 6851 FELINE
 L3 143012 DOG OR CAT OR (COMPANION ANIMAL) OR CANINE OR FELINE

=> s l1 and l2 and l3

L4 0 L1 AND L2 AND L3

=> s l4 and (PY<2004 or AY<2004 or PRY<2004)

23980412 PY<2004
 4767633 AY<2004
 4246379 PRY<2004
 L5 0 L4 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	2.69	3.11

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LAST RELOADED: Apr 25, 2008 (20080425/UP).

=> file hcaplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	3.17

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 29 Apr 2008 VOL 148 ISS 18
FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Apr 2008 (20080428/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s fructooligosaccharide

L6 1003 FRUCTOOLIGOSACCHARIDE

=> s l6 and l2 and l3

L7 4 L6 AND L2 AND L3

=> s l7 and (PY<2004 or AY<2004 or PRY<2004)

23980412 PY<2004
4767633 AY<2004
4246379 PRY<2004

L8 3 L7 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
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FULL ESTIMATED COST ENTRY SESSION
2.69 5.86

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Apr 25, 2008 (20080425/UP).

=> d 17 1-4 ti abs bib
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods and kits related to administration of a
fructooligosaccharide
AB A first embodiment disclosed herein is a method of enhancing total tract
digestibility of one or more dietary components in a companion
animal, the method comprising administering to the
companion animal a companion animal
composition comprising fructooligosaccharide. Kits comprising the
companion animal composition and information that use of the
companion animal composition by a companion
animal is useful for enhancing total tract digestibility of one or
more dietary components in the companion animal, are
also disclosed. In a related, but sep., embodiment, a method selected
from enhancing calcium absorption, improving bone health, improving
strength, improving phys. activity performance, and combinations thereof,
the method comprising administering to a companion
animal a companion animal composition comprising
fructooligosaccharide, is disclosed. Kits comprising the
companion animal composition and information that use of the
companion animal composition by a companion
animal is useful for a purpose selected from the group consisting
of enhancing calcium absorption, improving bone health, improving
strength, improving phys. activity performance, and combinations thereof,
are also disclosed.

AN 2005:471837 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080429>>

DN 143:13251

TI Methods and kits related to administration of a
fructooligosaccharide

IN Sunvold, Gregory Dean; Boileau, Thomas William-Maxwell; Vickers, Robert
Jason

PA The Iams Company, USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 20050118234	A1	20050602	US 2003-724839	20031201
	AU 2004295005	A1	20050616	AU 2004-295005	20041201
	CA 2547059	A1	20050616	CA 2004-2547059	20041201
	WO 2005053426	A1	20050616	WO 2004-US40086	20041201
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,				

LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
 NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
 TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
 AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
 EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
 RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
 MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 EP 1696734 A1 20060906 EP 2004-812573 20041201
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS
 BR 2004017187 A 20070306 BR 2004-17187 20041201
 JP 2007512032 T 20070517 JP 2006-542682 20041201
 PRAI US 2003-724839 A 20031201
 WO 2004-US40086 W 20041201

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Oxalate degradation by intestinal lactic acid bacteria in dogs and cats
 AB This study evaluated the ability of the lactic acid bacteria (LAB)
 component of canine and feline feces to degrade
 oxalate in vitro. Oxalate degradation by individual canine-origin
 LAB was also evaluated. The effects of various prebiotics on in vitro
 oxalate degradation by selected oxalate-degrading canine LAB was
 also evaluated. Canine fecal samples reduced oxalate levels by
 78% (range: 44-97%, median: 81%). Feline results were similar,
 with oxalate reduction of 69.7% (range: 40-96%, median: 73%). Thirty-seven
 lactic acid bacteria were isolated from canine fecal samples.
 Mean oxalate degradation was 17.7% (range: 0-65%, median: 13%). No oxalate
 degradation was detected for four (11%) isolates, and 10/37 (27%) degraded
 less than 10% of oxalate. The effects of lactitol, arabinogalactan, guar
 gum, gum Arabic, inulin, maltodextrin or a com.
 fructooligosaccharide (FOS) product on in vitro oxalate degradation by
 five canine LAB isolates were highly variable, even within the
 same bacterial species. Overall, in vitro degradation was significantly
 greater with guar gum compared to arabinogalactan, gum Arabic, and
 lactitol. This study suggests that manipulation of the LAB component of
 the canine and feline gastrointestinal microflora may
 decrease intestinal oxalate, and correspondingly intestinal oxalate
 absorption and renal excretion, thus potentially reducing oxalate
 urolithiasis.

AN 2004:521152 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080429>>
 DN 141:223304
 TI Oxalate degradation by intestinal lactic acid bacteria in dogs and cats
 AU Weese, J. S.; Weese, H. E.; Yuricek, L.; Rousseau, J.
 CS Department of Clinical Studies, Ontario Veterinary College, University of
 Guelph, Guelph, ON, N1G 2W1, Can.
 SO Veterinary Microbiology (2004), 101(3), 161-166
 CODEN: VMICDQ; ISSN: 0378-1135
 PB Elsevier Science B.V.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Comparison of fermentation of selected fructooligosaccharides and other
 fiber substrates by canine colonic microflora
 AB The objective was to compare fermentation characteristics of
 fructooligosaccharides (FOS) and other fiber substrates that are commonly
 found in canine diets. Fecal samples from 3 adult dogs were
 used. The ability of fiber substrates to be used in microbial fermentation

reactions was assessed by an in vitro fermentation system. Dogs were fed a com.

available food, and feces were collected for use as the microbial inoculum. Substrates used were beet pulp, cellulose, soy fiber, mannanoligosaccharides (MOS), FOS, and 4 inulin products (inulin 1, 2, 3, and 4). Each substrate was incubated anaerobically with fecal inoculum and growth media for 6, 12, and 24 h, and production of short-chain fatty acids (SCFA) was measured. Total production of SCFA was higher for fermentation of the 4 inulin products and FOS, whereas fermentation of beet pulp, MOS, and soy fiber resulted in moderate concns. of SCFA. Fermentation of cellulose produced the lowest concns. of total

SCFA without detection of butyrate or lactate. Butyrate production was greatest for fermentation of the 4 inulin products and FOS. Total lactate production was greatest for FOS and inulin 4. As expected, production of SCFA increased for all substrates as fermentation time increased. Canine fecal microflora ferment FOS-containing substrates in a similar manner, with little fermentation of cellulose-based carbohydrates.

Furthermore,

results of an in vitro fermentation system indicate that fiber type affects the metabolic activity of microorganisms, thus influencing the amount and nature of the end products of fermentation

AN 2001:301218 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080429>>

DN 134:366148

TI Comparison of fermentation of selected fructooligosaccharides and other fiber substrates by canine colonic microflora

AU Vickers, Robert J.; Sunvold, Gregory D.; Kelley, Russell L.; Reinhart, Gregory A.

CS Division of Research and Development, The Iams Company, Lewisburg, OH, 45338, USA

SO American Journal of Veterinary Research (2001), 62(4), 609-615
CODEN: AJVRAH; ISSN: 0002-9645

PB American Veterinary Medical Association

DT Journal

LA English

RE.CNT 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Improving condition of elderly pets with nutritional feed additives

AB A method is provided for improving the condition and/or increasing the longevity of elderly pets. The elderly pet is administered an effective amount of a nutritional composition which contains a calcium source and an antioxidant source, such as of vitamins or vitamin precursors which have antioxidant properties. Examples of such vitamins and precursors include β -carotene and vitamin E.

AN 2001:185509 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080429>>

DN 134:192561

TI Improving condition of elderly pets with nutritional feed additives

IN Young, Linda A.; Czarnecki, Gail

PA Societe Des Produits Nestle S.A., Switz.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 2001017366	A1	20010315	WO 2000-EP8870	20000908
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,				

CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,
 HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,
 LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,
 SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,
 YU, ZA, ZW

RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
 PT, SE

CA 2383715 A1 20010315 CA 2000-2383715 20000908

CA 2383715 C 20071113

BR 2000013879 A 20020507 BR 2000-13879 20000908

EP 1213971 A1 20020619 EP 2000-964160 20000908

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL

JP 2003508070 T 20030304 JP 2001-521168 20000908

NZ 517333 A 20030926 NZ 2000-517333 20000908

IL 148142 A 20050619 IL 2000-148142 20000908

AU 782494 B2 20050804 AU 2000-75179 20000908

RU 2267277 C2 20060110 RU 2002-108889 20000908

MX 2002PA02195 A 20020918 MX 2002-PA2195 20020228

NO 2002001145 A 20020502 NO 2002-1145 20020307

ZA 2002002740 A 20030708 ZA 2002-2740 20020408

US 7211280 B1 20070501 US 2002-70777 20020722

US 20050123643 A1 20050609 US 2004-945768 20040921

PRAI US 1999-152984P P 19990909

WO 2000-EP8870 W 20000908

US 2002-70777 A2 20020722

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT